READING FOR SUNDAY.

His Peace. His peace—"Not as the world giveth Give I unto thee," For the world knoweth not the soothing

Of the Master's sympathy— It came, and a rapturous stillness Filled all the air,

As my thoughts were upward wafted On wings of prayer.

It came while my soul was tossing
Through many a storm,
His restful peace descended
And left a calm. His peace—like the falling snowflakes,

And sweet as the fragrant blossoms In spring time bright. I have seen it brightly shining

On many a face, A peace that is born of struggle, serenest grace! Within, with my life all lighted, No corner dim, I fold my hands on my bosom And trust in Lim.

At rest, like a child enfolded In loving arms,
I heed not the storm or conflict,
Nor fear alarms. His peace -sweetest benediction

They only know Through whose lives His peace like a river orever shall flow. -Nellie Hart Woodworth, in Boston Journal. International Sunday-School Lessen for May

31, 1891. THE TEMPLE REPAIRED. (II Chron., xxiv., 4-14.)
GOLDEN TEXT-God loveth a cheerful giver.
(II Cor., ix., 7.

HOME READINGS.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. The Independent.

The first stage in Joash's reign is that of his boyhood, during which he was under the tutelage of Jehoiada, the high priest. But as he came to be a man, and Jehoiada grew old, Joash began to take the reins in his own hands. That is not wrong. He would take advice, but the responsibility was his, as it was Emperor William's, when he became Emperor, though a young man, and he escaped the control of Bismarck. Young men must not be kept down. They must be allowed their chance. the ministry. He is the best minister who

the ministry. He is the best minister who can accept and welcome suggestions from his people and not get impatient.

Probably the priests and Levites were slow to accept the proposition to repair the temple because it would interfere with their perquisites. A large part of the money that Joash wanted to go for repairs would otherwise have gone into their own pockets; and men are not so apt to do right when it costs them something serious. A minister must be very anxious to have a church repaired or built if he is willing to have his own salary cut down meanwhile.

The sins of Jezebel and Athaliah are notable examples of the influence of a bad woman. Jezebel was the worst influence, except that of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, in the kingdom of Israel, and her daughter. Athaliah, was the worst in Judah. Of all things, a wicked woman is most hateful.

things, a wicked woman is most hateful.

The purpose of this chest was to secure honesty. You cannot collect money for a benevolent object if there is any public suspicion of the honesty of those who receive and spend it.

Treasurers, cashiers, and all others who handle money, ought to be glad to be put under all sorts of bonds to be honest. It is not enough that they should be honest, but that they should be known to be honest, and that they escape suspicion. Notice the care in this matter. They had their chest with the hole in the top. When it was emptied they had two men to see to it, one the officer of the king, and the other an officer of the high priest—so the government and the clergy watched each other. It is equally right that the vault in which the government notes are kept cannot be opened by one man. There are two locks, and one man has the combination of one and another of the other. So conductors of and one man has the combination of one and another of the other. So conductors of horse-cars are required to ring a bell when they take a fare, not because they are dishonest, but to keep them honest. A treasurer should demand that his accounts be frequently and carefully examined.

Men are more willing to give money for a good cause than they often have credit for. If they are sure it will be well spent they will be generous.

Generous giving makes the givers very

Generous giving makes the givers very happy. Men take a delight in any expenditure which they have given freely for. Then they feel the thing is their own. It is those that do not give that are unhappy, not the liberal givers.

Be generous in building a good church and keeping it in repair. A good people want a good church. If they honor their God and their religion they will want their church to be worthy. If your own church is in good condition, then give freely for other churches, and contribute as well as you can for your church-building society every year.

severy year.

Be careful about repairs. Don't let things get into the bad condition in which the temple had got in Joash's time, when it had not been put in repair for years. It is twice as hard and costly to repair all at once when you could better spend a little every year or two. See that the roof, and the paint, and the furnace are kept all right, and the grass and fence in front.

Joash and Jeholada had no debt on their temple. They got money enough, and then had some left to furnish it handsamely. There was no builder's lien on the building, no threat of it and no big but not ornamental mortgage. If you have a mortgage on your church, work your hardest to pay it off. A debt on the house of

God is something monstrons. Of General Interest. The Jesuit order has a total membership

of 12,300, divided into twenty-seven prov-Bishop Whittaker, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has had his salary raised from

The average wages of Jananese are said not to exceed 10 cents a day. Yet Japanese onverts, during the last year, gave nearly

The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission for India reports the largest income ever raised—£17,500—and an ever-increasing work, with 200 missionaries in twenty-nine

In Italy there are 8,487 religious brotherods, with a total wealth of \$20,000,000. The bulk of the interest is used for processions, festivities and the like, and only

one-fourth for charitable purposes. The Christian scientists have been split into two factions on the question of marriage and its obligations. The extremists would banish marriage, while the rationalists look upon it as one of the poblest in-

The corrected vote of the spring conferences on the eligibility of women to the General Conference of the M. E. Church shows 2,162 for and 2,649 against. As there are about ten thousand preachers in the connection and a three-fourths vote is necessary to carry, it will be seen that the present defeat of the movement, as it

now stands, is foregone. A church census is being taken in St. Louis by a house-to-house canvass to ascertain how many of the people are churchgoers and how many are not. For this purpose the city has been divided into districts and each district put in charge of a chairman or captain. Each captain has a company numbering from ten to one hundrag members, who are doing the work

under his direction. The sixty-fifth anniversary of the Amercan Home Missionary Society will be held June 2-4, at Saratoga, N. Y. The receipts at the New York office were: From contributions, \$302,240.07; from legacies, \$158,-750.48; in all, \$460,999.55. Adding the amount taised and expended in the auxiliary states, \$174,180.90, the year's income was 625,180.45—only \$36,000 less than that of the previous year, which was \$129,000 reater than had ever before been reported. or a year of so general business stagnation, and so many reverses, this is a record that calls for profound gratitude to God, and to his faithful stewards.

Thoughts for the Day.

The essence of intellectual living does ot reside in extent of science or in perfection of expression, but in the constant preference for higher thoughts over those of lower ones.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

We may compare the Bible to the tabernacle with its three courts. The outer court
is the letter of the scripture; the inner
in Texas Siftings says that "the first
Though the Marquis is wealthy, his estates
in Ireland alone paying him \$100,000 per
i

son of Jesus Christ, and only when we pass the inmost weil do we come to him.—Dr. A.

If eyes were made for seeing, Then beauty is its own excuse for being.

-Emerson, Life's a vast sea,
That does its mighty errand without fail,
Panting in unchanged strength though waves
are changing.

That very law which molds a tear.

And bids it trickle from its source,

That law preserves the earth a sphere

And guides the planets in their course.

Our feeble frame he knoweth, Remember'th we are dust, And evermore his face is kind, His ways are ever just. In evil and in blindness

Through darkened maze we rove, But still our father leads us home, By strength of mighty love. -Margaret E. Sangster.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A white Detroit mother has given her beautiful daughter to a negro family for adoption.

Floors of rubber, claimed to be as durable as asphalt, and cheaper, are being tried in

All of the Southern States except Kentucky have made provision for pensioning disabled veterans of the Confederacy. The farmers of Fresno county, California, are raising bamboo for fencing. One acre will yield enough for a mile of fence. During the past ten years forty-three railway mail clerks have been killed by accidents while on duty and 479 were in-

Fish frozen alive have remarkable vitality. Carps frozen thirty-six hours have been known to hop about lively after being

After a time sheep may be useful only for mutton. Wool, the chemists say, can be made more cheaply from wood fiber than it the White estate, near Drumcallaher, are can be grown on sheep.

One of the sights at Dexter, Me., the other day was a pair of Salvationists on the roof of a three-story building, preaching and throwing down tracts to the crowd in the street below.

The first Mehammedan marriage in England was celebrated a few days ago, when a Moslem lawyer was wedded according to the rites of his religion to the daughter of a lord justice. Dr. Kellar, of Pottstown, Pa., cut a

threaded needle out of the foot of William Ellis the other day. Ellis did not know how it got there, but has suffered from it for several years. The biggest orange tree in Louisians is claimed to be in Terrebonne parish. It is fifteen feet in circumference and fifty feet high. The yield this year is expected to

reach 10,000 oranges. The total light of the full moon can be compared with the total light of the sun, though it is a very difficult problem, and the result will be that the sun is as bright as 680,000 full moons.

A Brockwayville, Pa., boy, just out of knee breeches, has been offered \$40,000 for a fire escape he has patented. Like a sensible boy, he is going to take the money and give himself a good education.

A two-year-old girl fell from the fourth-story window of a house in Newburg, N. Y., the other day. Strange to say she was not killed, and an hour after the fall was playing as though nothing had happened.

It has been reckoned that if the whole ocean were dried up, all the water passing away as vapor, the amount of salt remaining would be enough to cover 5,000,000 square miles with a layer one mile thick.

There is a family in Lithonia, Ga., which consists of husband, wife and four children—no twins—and the total weight of the family is less than three hundred pounds. The wife and mother weighs seventy-five The depth at which some of the Belgian coal mines are worked is something prodigious. In a pit at Flenu the work is now

done at 3,700 feet; in a pit at Fremerin at 2,800 feet, and in the St. Andre pit, at Montigny-sur-Sambre, at 3,000 feet. A man at Fresno, Cal., named Hutchinson refused to appear in court when summoned and was fined \$75. This made him so angry that he stood and swore at the judge until the penalties against him amounted to \$865 or that many days in the lock-up, where he is now cooling off.

A woman living in a small village near Allentown, Pa., was notified to come to Reading and sign off her interest in an estate, which was 95 cents. She declined to go, because her inheritance would not pay the car fare. The amount goes to the State unless the lawyers cover it in fees.

A Mississippi boy, sent to Louisville for medical treatment, is abnormally fond of water, although previous to an accidental shooting some months ago he had as strong an aversion to it. For the past two months he has been sitting in a tub of water, and screams as if in the greatest agony when

out of his huge tub.

singular defense that the debt was barred by the statute of limitations and the salary was, therefore, uncollectable.

A Baltimore mulatto girl is turning pink in spots, and has gone to a hospital for treatment. The spots increase in size in the spring and fall, at which time the girl says she feels very languid. At these periods she also loses her appetite. Her hair is also undergoing a change, but here the colors, which appear in spots, are pure white.

A physician has hit upon an excellent way of utilizing rubber in the treatment of wounds. He places one end of the strip of rubber on one lip of the wound and then stretches the rubber to fasten the other end to the opposite lip. In this way he draws the severed parts closely together and the elastic rubber continuously holds

Two fashionable young ladies in New York are making a great deal of money in a novel way. In their youth their father taught them to play chess, and now they teach the mysteries of the game and earn between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year apiece. They tutor classes, and these are generally formed of six persons, who pay never less than \$15 each for a course of a dozen lessons.

It is customary for the Emperor of China to offer prayers every New Year's day for the welfare and bright prospects of his subjects in the eighteen provinces of his empire. At the ceremony eighteen pairs of candles are burnt, and the name of each province is marked on each pair. Any of the candles that burn badly signify that such provinces as are named will suffer great calamities-sickness and the like.

The Baby Sings Annie Rooney. Gainesville Letter to Atlanta Constitution

Charley, the eighteen-months-old son of Dr. C. A. Ryder, of this city, 1s indeed a musical prodigy. At fifteen months old it was discovered that he possessed a remarkable talent for music, and even at this tender age, and while able to pronounce but a few words of one syllable, he could hum correctly the little lullaby tunes that his mother or nurse would sing to him when rocking him to sleep. He has now quite a repertoire and, although he cannot talk plainly, he carries the airs of "Annie Rooney," "Sweet By and By," and several other popular melodies correctly. He knows the sougs by name, and will sing them, either when accompanied by the piano or alone, when asked to do so.

An Influenza Prayer. New York Recorder.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in England, has saued a special form of prayer for the mitigation of the prevailing influenza epidemic. The telegram does not give the word ing of the petition, but it doubtless em-

From sneezing fit and coughing spell, And every such destroyer fell, And microbes omnivorous;

From aching joints and creeping shivers, And eyes that run like flowing rivers, Good Lord, deliver us.

Corporations in the Olden Time.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

It is proposed to build a railway between Bailinasloe and Ennisa. It would open a large tract of country.

The number of emigrants sailing from Queenstown for the United States from April 22 to April 26 was 2,188.

The Irish distress fund, which was started by Mr. Balfour and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, now exceeds \$250,000. The first day of May is going to be Labor

day for the future, and will be observed as a

holiday by all the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. John Carr, J. P. of Lake View, Moylough, Galway county, died on the 16th of April. He was a brother of the Aschbishop of Melbourne, Australia.

Dr. Dowling has been appointed medical officer of the Tuam work-house and also of dispensary district No. 2, in succession to the late Dr. James Turner.

The salmon fishing in Galway river is better than usual, scores of fine fish, of from ten pounds to twenty pounds weight, being caught daily by rod and line.

Forty families from the estate of Mr. John Madden, in Monaghan county, are to be evicted at once. Two hundred police have been sent into the district.

At the last meeting of the Federation League in Tuam over one hundred new-members paid their subscription and re-ceived a card of membership each.

A young man named Patrick Walsh, of Ballygaddy road, Tuam, was killed last week by being flung from the back of a young colt, he had mounted in the yard of the brewery.

offering sixteen years' purchase for their former farms. They seek to purchase under the Ashbourne act.

At the Quarter Sessions for Galway county, held on the 15th, Judge Henn announced that there were no criminal cases for trial—a wonderful state of quietude amongst the people of Galway. Mr. Julian Moore, of Moore Hall, Mayo

ounty, made his debut in politics at the Irishtown meeting. He is the son of the late George Moore, who for so many years represented that county in Parliament. The Connaught journals all notice the death in the United States of a Mr. John

Conevan Duggan, a brother of Bishop Duggan, of Clonferts. He lived at Savan-nah, Ga. He was in his seventeth year. Daniel Connaughton, of Ballymoe, Mayo county, was sentenced to three-months' imprisonment for having retaken possession of a house and farm from which he had been evicted by the sheriff a few days pre-

viously. Negotiations are in progress having for their object the reinstatement of the evicted tenants on the O'Grady estates at Herbetstown. These tenants adopted the "Plan of Campaign" tactics in 1887 when they were evicted.

Mr. Richard Power, M. P. for Waterford city, was the most youthful member of that House. When he first took his seat he required two days to complete his twenty-first year. It is said he is about to retire from parliamentary life.

If an act now before Parliament is passed as it stands all saloons must remain closed all day on Sundays, and be shut up by 9 o'clock P. M. on week days. Mr. Sexton, M. P., is striving to obtain better terms for the saloon men of the eight largest cities of Ireland. Sir Patrick Keenan, chief of the Irish

Education Department, has gone over to London to consult with Mr. Balfour as to the manner in which the benefits of free education, which it is proposed to give to the three kingdoms, are to be extended to The evicted tenants on the Bonsonby estates are trying to obtain a settlement from

their landlord that will lead to their reinstatement in their holdings. They are painfully aware that they have been left in the lurch by the politicians, and now seek to help themselves. Mesers. O'Brien and Dillon, who are still inmates of Galway jail, enjoy good health and seem to be fairly comfortable. Every

were employed on the Clifden & Galway railway, who were suspended from work without any warning, are wandering about from place to place pleading for aid to procure food for their families.

The Plan of Campaign, which coerced so many landlords into giving fair terms owing to Mr. Parnell refusing to permit the funds locked up in Paris to be used for the benefit of the tenants who joined the plan, and also the stoppage of supplies from the United States.

There is to be an auction shortly in Dublin for the sale of old laces, trinkets, silver plate, etc., the property of distressed Irish ladies who have been reduced from afflu-ance to beggary by the depreciation of landed estates in Ireland. There will be a grand bazaar, to be held in London short-ly, for the relief of these ladies. All the leaders of fashion in London are to take

part in it. Much consternation has been caused in Connemara, along the route of the lately commenced railway that is to connect Clifden with Galway City, owing to the stoppage of the work. The contractor who had charge of the works has been dismissed by the government, and 1,200 men are thrown out of employment who had no other means of support than their earnings from the railway works.

It is proposed to erect a memorial church to the memory of the late Dr. McHale. Archbishop of Tuam, at the place where the deceased prelate was born. In O'Connell's time Dr. McHale could, by his influence, secure the election of five members of Parliament in the counties of Mayo and Galway, but he did not march with the times, and he had very little political influence for many years prior to his death.

The village of Irishtown will ever be noted in Irish history as the place in which was inaugurated the Irish Land League. Here was held the first meeting of the league. The last meeting was held in the same field as that in which the Land Leaguers met, but the attendance was, perhaps, five times as numerous on the former occasion as it was last week. The National Press journal estimated the number present at about six thousand.

A quack named Dr. Seguah, who, with a fine brass band is going through the west of Ireland at present, is making money by the bushel in every town he goes to. He goes about in a gorgeously gilt carriage and creates a great sensation everywhere he goes. He draws teeth gratis, and with wonderful rapidity, and there is no deny-ing the fact that he cures all cases of rheumatism that comes to him for treat-

ment. Of course he is a Yankee. It is believed that the Marquis of Clanricarde, who evicted so many of his tenants. has determined to come to a settlement. not only with the one hundred or so tenants who expected to be put out of their homes this year, but that those who have already been evicted are to be allowed to go back into their old

THIRD FLOOR OFFERINGS

-FOR-

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This Department was formally opened March 1, and from the very opening HAS BEEN A GRAND SUCCESS. WHY? The reasons are: We have the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE Department in Indianapolis, if not in the West. We have shown, and are showing, all the LATEST NOVELTIES, both of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC production, of every description. We name the LOWEST PRICES on reliable goods of any house in Indiana. We employ none but competent people that thoroughly understand their business.

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During Festival Week this department will be handsomely draped, affording all visitors an excellent opportunity to see the LATEST DESIGNS IN DRAPING as well as a grand opportunity to inspect the

RICHEST DISPLAY OF DRAPERY STUFFS

Ever exhibited in Indiana. VISITORS to the city during the FESTIVAL, as well as our Indianapolis friends, cordially invited to visit this department THIS WEEK ESPECIALLY, whether wishing to purchase or not. THIRD FLOOR.

H.P.WASSON&CO

the Lords, while passing along the corridor leading into the refreshment-rooms, called to one of the porters to remove an old overcoat and rusty-looking umbrells which were hanging on a rack, and which he thought must belong to some workingman. The porter informed him that they had just been left by the noble Marquis of Clanricards.

News reached the parents of a young man who had been away for some years, serving as a sailor on board a ship trading to the Cape of Good Hope, that he was day there are visitors who are permitted to see them and converse fully with them, but a warden stands close by, no matter who it may be that is with them.

It is stated that from Clifden into Galway city the wives of the laborers who

The following example will demonstrate the immense benefits that will accrue to the Irish tenant farmer by the passage of the Irish land-purchase bill now before Parliament. A tenant, say, has been paying \$150 a year for his farm, which rent had been fixed by the courts. Under this act he will purchase his farm at fifteen years' purchase, and will be required to pay only \$90 per annum for forty-seven years, when the payments cease, and he will have his farm free from all incumbrances.

BITS OF FASHION.

A Parisan dress-skirt is gored to fit the figure as closely as a coat-sleeve is made to

Says a writer in London World: "To be smartly gowned, avails us nothing, if at the same time we are not smartly shod, and as shoes vary so little in their style, almost everything depends upon their shape. Rings worn upon the little finger have inaugurated all sorts of fancies. Using the stone corresponding to the birth-month of the wearer is the newest. The lucky moonstone is an especial favorite, set in the

daintiest and most exquisite designs. White Henrietta cloth, braided in devices of silver or gold; white India, powdered with gold buds, white crepe lisse, edged with shadowy borders of silver and old rose, and the delicate crepe de chine, are one and all shown in the rare and beautiful classic gowns that have but just arrived

from Paris. To be elegant meant, in our grandmothers' time, to don a silk that would literally "stand alone." The modern silken fabric falls about one in softly bewitching folds. Those of the "stand-alone" quality that appear in the market are, by common consent, handed over to the stately dowager or used in chary fashion in forming a union

with other materials. Besides the sailor hat, matrons may wear the Tyrolean hat, when they would per-haps look and feel absurd in most other shapes. It is neat and natty, and not unlike a modified English walking hat with a dented crown and close-rolled rim. A veil fastens over the hat very nicely, and it is just the shape to accompany a tailor cos-tume, and for traveling most admirably—as likely to keep in place through long jour-neys and not affected by stress of weather.

The shot-sick petticoats, which produce the fashionable frou-frou as their wearers walk about, are made with flounced borders, four or five in number, or one a half a yard deep, which is rather closely gathered. The lower edge is trimmed with a supplementary frill, three inches wide, which is pinked and made as full as possible. Many of the expensive silk skirts are deeply pleated in shell-shaped festoons, with a row of lace at the edge of the pleat-Many of the bodices for slender youthful wearers are sharply pointed, and fasten under the arm, or else in the back folds, or

passementerie trimmings cover the darts,

or else the bodice lining alone has darts,

with the outside laid in close surplice pleats. The sleeves are full, but not so high in effect as in the early spring. Shot silk sleeves take the place of velvet ones on the newest gowns. Jockey caps, bre-telles, epaulets and full puffs or gathered frills that stand erect on the shoulders are seen on many handsome French gowns. The fabrics most used for blouses and

holed and embroidered on the fronts, collar and cuffs. The shirt-waists are a most valuable addition to summer outfits. They are so variously fashioned that they can be made alike becoming to slender and full figures, and the economist who supplies herself with half a dozen of these pretty, dressy bodices can give variety and freshness to her toilets at comparatively small outlay.

The flat rather broad sailor hat, with its very low crown, is almost universally becoming, and has achieved this season an almost unprecedented popularity. The hat requires little trimming, the simpler the more in accord with its style. A roll of ribbon and three double choux of the same at the left of the crown, is a popular finish, also a narrow band of gold galloon with a cluster of military pompons set directly on top of the crown. Gold-beaded nets are also used, with face-veil to match. A high aigrette is set up on the outside of the midst of soft loops of the net. These straight-brimmed plainly decorated hats are worn by many women who would not think of wearing any hat of another kind, except perhaps the Tyrolean or "Tudor" shape.

shape. NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

Hiram J. Maxim Thinks He Has Solved the Problem of Sailing Through the Air. Washington Special to New York Herald. Hiram J. Maxim, one of the Americans who makes guns in Europe because he can get a better market for them there, is just now working out a flying-machine with which he proposes to revolutionize methods of warfare. Mr. Maxim is in Washington, and to day talked upon his plans for a fly

"If I can rise from the coast of France," he said, "sail through the air across the channel and drop half a ton of nitroglycerine upon an English city I can revoutionize the world. I believe I can do it I live long enough. If I die some one will come after me who will be successful where

Mr. Maxim has built at his work-shop near Kent, England, a small flying-machine, with a wooden screw as its motive power. The screw revolves all the way from 1,000 to 2,800 revolutions per minute. "What is your machine like!" he w

"My first machine was a small one. I was an inclined plane, thirteen feet long and fourteen feet wide, and set edgewise against the air. I balanced it on an arm about thirty feet in length, revolving in a circumference of two hundred feet. The arm was movable, so that it would raise and fall. When the machine traveled at the rate of thirty miles an hour it remained on the same plane. When the speed was increased to thirty-five miles it began to rise. At ninety miles it pulled its guy-wires with such force that it broke them. and now we have to keep it chained. Al our experiments were conducted with the greatest accuracy. Delicate machines measured the speed per minute and per hour, the push and lifting power of the screw, the horse power of the motor and every other factor.

'But this little machine can hardly be of practical use?" 'Very true, but now I am at work on a large nachine, built of silk and steel, that will do on a large scale what the other machine does on a smaller scale. We found by experiment that one-horse power will carry 133 pounds at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. We proved also that our screw would easily lift forty times as much on a plane that it propelled as it could push. have built a motor weighing 1,800 pound and which pushes 1,000 pounds. It will therefore lift 40,000 pounds. The weight of my engines, generator, condenser, water supply and petroleum, and of two men 5,000 pounds. So you see what a margin

What is the size of your large machine?

"It will be 110 feet wide and forty feet ong. It will be propelled by two immens wooden screws, nearly eighteen feet in diameter, looking very much like the screws of ocean steamers, only with broader blades. The steam is generated by heat ing copper by petroicum, and is condensed after being used, so that we get along with two gallons of water. The boiler is of the finest Whitworth steel, and we will use about forty pounds of petroleum per hour. "How are you going to test the machine?"
"It will be placed at an angle of about

ficient to just lift it. At thirty-five miles an hour it will begin to rise, and as the speed increases it will mount higher and higher. When you want to descend you will slacken speed, or if you wish to proceed on a straight line at a certain height you will come back to thirty miles an hour. It can be done as sure as fate. I have spent \$45,000 already upon it, and I did not enter upon the work until I was convinced that the idea was practical."

"But suppose you should tip over?"

"Oh, no," said Mr. Maxim, with a laugh.
"You may be sure that that is one contingency that we are bound shall not occur.

gency that we are bound shall not occur. It will be impossible for the machine to fall forward, to sink backward or fall over.

FIGURES THAT FAIRLY BLAZE, The Superiority of American Peace Over European War Rule.

The superiority of American over European civilization is told in this: While Europe drains itself and piles up debt and taxes to make and feed destructive armies and navies, the United States develops her resources in the creation of industries and inventions, schools and churches, cities and homesteads. With the smallest army and navy on the civilized globe we have and navy on the civilized globe we have nearly one-half of the world's clearinghouse sales and railway mileage, one third of its steam power and telegraph wires, and as many churches, schools and newspapers as any three other na-tions. The United States has a standing army of 27,000 soldiers and 18,000 newspapers; Russia, 809,000 soldiers and 800 newspapers. The United States has 2,000 in her navy and 10,000,000 in her Sunday-schools: France, 75,000 in its navy and 53,000 in the Sunday-schools. The United States spends \$60,000,000 annually on the army and navy and \$132,000,000 on the public schools; Great Britain, \$149,000,000 on the army and navy and \$38,000,000 on the schools. The Unite States has an armed strength of 29,000 soldiers and sailors and 300,000 teachers Italy, 268,000 soldiers and sailors and teachers. In every million of the United opulation there are in 430 combatants, 275 papers, 1,200 college students and 200,000 school children; in Europe, 10,600 combat-ants, 30 newspapers, 343 college students and 92,000 school children. On every \$100 of earnings Russia spends in military expenses \$3.89; Italy, \$3.56; France, \$3.12; Great Britain, \$2.24, and the United States 66 cents. The national debt of France is four times, of Italy three times, and of Great Britain and Russia more than double that of the United States. In the national struggle for existence education, religion and industry beat war debts, war waste and war taxes. If the old world would keep up in the race, her standing armies must become what naval warfare and the

THAT "WIDDOW" WOMAN.

American army have become-mostly a

She Had Battled with "Bob" Ingersoll and Wanted a Husband. Chicago Mail The following letter tells its own story: "VALPARAISO, Ind., May 12 .- Mr. Editor

dresses of some of your bachelors of Chicago? Of course I am a widdow woman now. I am 'Mountain Laburnium,' that wrote the book entitled 'A Woman's Battle with Bob Ingersoll." I want the richest and handsomest old bachelor in Chicago. I am going to get out another book. Please answer and oblige Mrs. Elizabeth Galbreth, viz.: MOUNTAIN LABURNIUM."

Dear Sir-Willyou please give me the ad-

The Mail's "widdow woman" correspond-ent evidently fondly imagines that the richest and handsomest old bachclor in Chicago is one and the same person. He is two. As we cannot believe that even a "widdow woman" who has the temerity to fight a battle with Bob Ingersoll would want two bachelors at once the specifications are void for their uncertainty and are respectfully returned to Valparaiso for revision and amendment.

The Value of Ruts.

H. A. Burrell, in Washington (7a.) Press. It isn't work that is bad for people-it's holidays; it's getting off their accustome beats; it's worry, it's ambition, it's vanity to shine, and all that sort of thing. People lie in. Blessed is the man, blessed is the woman, who has found a rut, and got comfortably in it! No matter what, so it is a rut. Small show for them to be bored with ennui. They always know what to do with them-selves; it is the accustomed thing, the thing they've always done. Blessed fortune, if it be no more than dish-washing, or churning, or sitting cross-legged on a tailor's

Wellesley's "Domestic Science" Course.

The indirect value of the course in cultivating a scientific attitude of mind towards domestic questions will no doubt prove as great as its direct value. The principal trouble with women as the controlling element in domestic matters has always been the unscientific point of view of the average or typical feminine mind. A great mystery for the mystification of masculine critics has always been evolved about these matters, and the intuitive rather than the inductive method has been loyally upheld as the only "practical" one, which, of course, a man in his ignorance could not be expected to understand. As Cynical Bartle Massey put it in Adam Bede: "I tell you a woman 'ull bake you a pie every week of her life, and never come to see that the notter th' oven the shorter the time. I tell New York Evening Post. otter th oven you a woman 'ull make your porridge every day for twenty years and never think of measuring the proportion between the meal and the milk-a little more or less, sh'll think, doesn't signify; the porridge will be awk'ard now and then; if its wrong, it's summat in the milk, or it's summat in the water." The theory of domestic science which rids it of the "summats" is a theory which marks an epoch in the feminine attitude of mind, and gives promise, as it spreads, of what is little short of a revo-

Mrs. Stowe at Eighty. Edward W. Bok's Letter. On the 14th of June Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will round out a full fourscore of years. Last week I saw her walking along s prettily shaded lane near her home in Hartford. No one would know the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as she is to-day from her pictures. Time has made its greatest inroads upon the face and brain. Wrinkles there are in numbers, yet the face is a bright one, and theeyes still retain some of their old-time lustre and sparkle. But the mind has ceased to do its bidding. Her bodily health is superb, and each fair day sees her taking long walks, although she is always accompanied by an attendant. No one outside of her family and neighbors see her, for the least thing outside of her quiet daily routine excites her and brings on almost complete exhaustion. She can no longer concentrate her thoughts for more than a few moments upon any one topic, and her two devoted daughters let her find her pleasure in those things which appeal most to her. Her appetite is vigorour, her nights know no sleepless hours, and but for the lapses of the mind Harriet Beecher Stowe would doubtless still, at

eighty, be sitting with her pen in hand. White Hair Fashionable.

Illustrated American A rumor announcing the revival of white hair as the fashionable color of the future may be reasonably credited. Women who reject blondine and dyes as vulgar, yet crave effective contrasts, are eagerly seekgether as soon as the first touch of gray puts in an appearance. There is no doubt about it, white hair lends a look of distinction, and rather tends to freshen the complexion than otherwise. An artificial youthfulness is also gained; but be not deceived, nothing is so wearing on the pos-sessor's taste as absolutely colorless hair. In time its owner grows to hate it, and unwearying care is necessary to maintain the immaculate purity and precision of arrangement that alone make white hair tol-

erable. Natural Ejectment Suit.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "You are a lawyer, I believe?" said the major to the judge.
"I should hope so," replied the judge, with dignity. "Fully cognizant with all the procedure

necessary in ejectment cases?" "Certainly "Because the case I want undertaken requires the greatest care, with no chances

"Please proceed."
"I want winter ejected from the lap of